

AGUINALDO RECEIVES HIS DEATH WOUND.

Officer Shot by Members of the Thirty-Third Infantry, Supposed to be the Insurgent Leader.

HIS SADDLE BAGS CAPTURED.

Contained a Diary of the Filipino General—Party Escape on a Raft. Effort to Capture Him.

VIGAN, Luzon, June 2, Via MANILA, June 3.—Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party, on May 19, at Lagat, about one hundred miles north-east of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer, supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had one hundred men, Major March 125. The American commander reached Labongan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams. Toward evening May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside of Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Entered Lagat on the Run.

Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town on the mountain-side the figures of twenty-five Filipinos, dressed in white with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body.

The Americans, on reaching the spot, caught the horse which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man, was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle-bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed:

Philippine Chieftain's Proclamation.

"To the civilized nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled:

"The death knell of the Filipino people."

Major March believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20, on a raft, with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter covered with palm leaves.

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted and picked out twenty-four of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri May 29.

Either Aguinaldo or His Adjutant.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant; and as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

The soldiers of General Young, military governor of Northwestern Luzon, captured early last month an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November. Major March left Candon May 10, hurrying north towards Labongan, while Colonel Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Rangued province of Abra, covering the trails westward. The garrisons in the Cagayan valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward.

Spies Heralded His Approach.

Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Labongan, he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas of the Filipino army and saying:

"There having arrived this morning at Labongan a hostile column from Bokoc, I have set out with all my force. My road has no fixed destination."

This was signed "Colonel David," a sobriquet.

Celebrated Easter With a Banquet.

Aguinaldo called at the presidency, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table when speeches were made eulogizing Gregoria de Pilar.

That night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning and reaching Lagat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time.

Aguinaldo's papers are very important. They show that he took refuge in Isabela province, where he remained until he established himself at Labongan, province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the raising season operations. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretense of directing the insurrection, happy if, indeed, he might be able to keep alive among the hostile Igorrotes who killed several of his followers.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Lands at Manila—Will Make Legislative Changes and Reforms for the Islands.

MANILA, June 3.—The U. S. transport Hancock, from San Francisco April 17, arrived here this morning with the members of the Philippine commission. The members of Gen. MacArthur's staff welcomed the commissioners on board the Hancock. At noon the commissioners landed and drove to the palace, escorted by Gen. MacArthur's staff, a band and two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry with artillery.

At the palace, the commissioners were welcomed by Gen. MacArthur in a short and forceful address. After Judge William H. Taft, president of the commission, had replied, the commissioners returned to the Hancock, where they will remain until they have selected suitable dwellings on land.

Commission Has Extensive Power.

Judge Taft, speaking to-day in reply to a representative of the Associated Press regarding the powers and future work of the commission, said:

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have had ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge of the situation to enable us to proceed to enact legislative changes and reforms, preliminary to the establishment of a stable civil government. Until we assume authority, Gen. MacArthur will continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers formerly performed and exercised by Gen. Otis."

REVOLTING SCENES

In the Famine Camps of India—Dying in Roadside Ditches—Condition of Patients Beggars Description.

BOMBAY, June 3.—Louis Klopsch, of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14, and started at once on a tour of the famine stricken districts, has returned, after traveling through the most sorely stricken portions of the Bombay presidency, including Gujarat and Baroda. He makes the following statement regarding his observations:

"Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattering in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day.

Hospital Death Rate 90 Per Cent.

At Godhera there were 3,000 deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad 2,500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhera and Dohad was 90 per cent.

"The condition of the stricken simply beggars description. Air and water were impregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmedabad the death-rate in the poor house was 10 per cent. Every day saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse.

"The thermometer read 115 in the shade. Millions of flies hovered around the uncleanly dysentery patients.

Patients Lay on the Ground.

"I visited the smallpox and cholera wards at Viragam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair.

"I can fully verify the reports that vultures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws.

"The government is doing its best, but the native officials are heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague and the cholera, the condition of Bombay residency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the nineteenth century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

RELIGIOUS TRUTH

Is Poorly Supported by the Presbyterian Creed, According to One of Its Eminent Exponents.

NEW YORK, June 3.—In his baccalaureate sermon before the members of the graduating class of the New York University to-day, Chancellor MacCracken commented upon the movements for revision of the Presbyterian creed.

"The attitude of the thinker toward religious truth," was the subject of his sermon.

In commenting on the church problem he said:

"In this closing year of the century Methodism has shown a new vitality in resolving to lay aside one of the famous methods by which she obtained the name of Methodism. Compulsory itinerancy has been judged by her no longer the strong or desirable pillar of truth. She has quietly put it aside. Presbyterianism in like manner has this same year shown new vitality in refusing to consider her ancient creed that attempts to establish a definite chronology of the workings of the divine heart. Such a creed is not the best possible pillar or support of religious truth.

"The church to-day is resolved to build a new pillar and support that shall stand side by side with the old. The old may remain also as an antique, honored and cherished, but yet an antique. To build a new pillar is both easier and better than to try to piece out the old, than were to put new cloth into an old garment."

Freight Engine Jumps the Track.

HAMILTON, O., June 3.—The engine of a fast freight on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis railroad jumped the track west of this city to-day. Eleven cars loaded with stock were wrecked. Timothy Mahoney, David Starkey and Ambrose Smith, trainmen, and two unknown boys who were stealing a ride, were killed.

THE BUSIEST CONGRESS IN MANY YEARS.

Less Exciting Than Preceding Assembly Which Covered the Dramatic War Period.

CANAL BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

Financial Act Regarded as the Chief Achievement of the Year—Party Lines Are Broken.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is now practically closed, and it is possible to survey the important work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy Congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in many years. In some respects the work has been less exciting than that of the preceding Congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain following the successful close of the war. In work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment the record of the present session stands well in comparison with the most energetic congresses.

Many Important Measures.

Our new territorial possessions have received much attention, and while there has been no definite action on the Philippines or Cuban form of government, and the means of raising revenue has been provided for Porto Rico, and a comprehensive territorial form of government has been given to Hawaii. A financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of the metals, the bonded indebtedness, national banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve. The Nicaraguan canal bill has passed the house and is on the calendar of the senate ready for attention when Congress reconvenes. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced, the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it.

Pacific Cable Measure Awaits Final Action.

The Pacific cable measure has passed the senate and is awaiting final action in the house. The exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from a seat in the house because of his polygamous status, the refusal of the senate to admit Mr. Quay on appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, and the senatorial charge, investigation and developments in the senate in the case of Mr. Clark of Montana, have added some exciting personal phases to the session. Investigations have been profligate, including the inquiry into the Couer d'Alene mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and more recently the senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness, as five bills are pending, but it is approximately \$700,000,000 for the session.

Several Important Treaties.

The senate, in executive session, has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany closing the tri-partite government in Samoa and awarding to the United States the island of Tutuila, with its valuable harbor of Pago Pago, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indies islands, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the inter-oceanic canal, go over without action.

Financial Act Chief Achievement.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. The noteworthy feature of the debate on this measure in the house was that party lines were broken to some extent, a number of Democratic members from the eastern and New England states joining with the majority in passing it. In the senate also party lines were not entirely regarded, Senators Lindsay and Caffery voting for the measure and Mr. Chandler against it. As it became a law by the President's signature, on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a treasury reserve of \$150,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the treasury, provides for the redemption and release of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to national banks, their circulation, establishment in small communities and the tax they pay. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bi-metallicism."

Fruitful Theme of Controversy.

Porto Rico legislation has been the most fruitful theme of controversy in and out of Congress during the session. The discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the ways and means committee urged the constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, reinforced by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, a member of the majority, maintained that the constitution of the United States extended to Porto Rico and that Congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. Excitement ran high under the

spur of widespread public attention. The debate in the house was signalized by the division of the majority, which for a time made the result doubtful, but the bill ultimately passed. The contest in the senate was animated but less acute, the senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government.

To Provide a Government for Hawaii.

In this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law. Subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises, and on the President's recommendation an act was passed appropriating for the use of Porto Rico the \$2,095,455 collected from island sources since its acquisition.

Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act "to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii." The debates on it in the senate and house aroused little division save on matters of detail. The act provides a system of government much like that of territories, with a governor appointed by the President, a legislature of two houses, franchise rights practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualifications that a voter shall be "able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language." Administrative and judicial officers are provided, and the island is given a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the house, but not a right to vote.

Spooner Bill Fruitless of Action.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill providing that when all insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be at an end then all military, civil and judicial powers shall, otherwise provided by Congress, be carried on under the direction of the President, formed the basis of the senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action. The only legislation as to Cuba is of a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both houses, and doubtless will become a law. It is designed to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely.

Partly Advanced, but Not Enacted.

The Nicaraguan canal bill and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation partly advanced during the present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill has passed the house and has been made the special order in the senate, beginning December 10 next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each house with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the senate and house committees.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention in the house at the close of the session, the house having passed a new anti-trust bill and defeated a constitutional amendment.

The senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under government control, but no action has been taken on it in the house.

The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the house.

General Pension Laws Changed.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present Congress largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities, and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive pension when she is without means of support, and has an actual net income not exceeding \$250.

The "free homes" act has at last become a law. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians, on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the west heretofore sold at stated figures per acre.

For Protection of Birds.

Another measure passed of some general interest permits the secretary of agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct, and provides a means for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from state to state, the latter provision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

Among other miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution and for extending the work of the twelfth census.

Considerable general legislation is carried on appropriation bills. These provisions include the amendment to the military academy bill, making the commanding general of the army a lieutenant general, and the adjutant general of the army a major general; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Both of these bills are still pending.

Navy Materially Aided by Legislation.

The naval appropriation bill adds two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats to the naval strength, and may include special legislation as to armor plate and a government plant. The other appropriation bills, in the main, carry the usual government supplies.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both houses and undoubtedly will become a law. Other

measures which have passed one house or the other, but are still pending, including those for the election of senators by the people; authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in Cuba and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000.

SURVIVING DELEGATES

Of the First National Republican Convention Invited to be Present at Philadelphia—Only Fourteen Living.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The suggestion adopted by the committee in charge of the Republican national convention that the survivors of the first national gathering of Republicans held at Pittsburgh on February 22, 1856, and later at the convention held in Philadelphia on June 18 of the same year, be specially honored with invitations to this year's convention, came from William Paul Weyand, of Pittsburgh. The idea met the approval of Senator Hanna, who has sent the following letter to each of the surviving delegates:

Senator Hanna's Letter.

"The Republican national committee presents its compliments and congratulations to you as one of the Republicans now living who participated in the Republican conventions of 1856 at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and on behalf of the delegates to the coming Republican national convention, extends to you and your surviving associates in those historic events, a cordial invitation to be present at the convention which meets on the 19th day of June in the city of Philadelphia.

"Nearly half a century has elapsed since you participated in laying the foundation of the Republican party; you have witnessed its magnificent growth, from a popular vote of 1,441,354 and 114 electoral votes cast for Fremont in 1856, to a popular vote of 7,104,779 and 271 electoral votes for McKinley in 1896; and therefore, the Republicans of today, profoundly appreciating the work of yourself and other pioneers of our party, will feel honored by your distinguished presence, and we assure you a most cordial welcome. With considerations of high esteem, very truly yours,

"M. A. HANNA, Chairman."

"CHARLES DICK, Secretary."

The Fourteen Surviving Delegates.

So far as known, there are only fourteen surviving delegates. Their names are:

- John Howard Bryant, born 1807, lives at Princeton, Ills.
- W. Penn Clark, born in 1817, lives at Washington, D. C.
- Sidney Egerton, born 1818, lives at Akron, Ohio.
- Alton A. Craig, born 1820, lives at Corry, Pa.
- Charles G. Davis, born 1820, lives at Plymouth, Ills.
- S. P. McCalmont, born 1823, lives at Franklin, Pa.
- George H. Frey, born 1825, lives at Springfield, Ohio.
- Ruth R. Sloan, born 1828, lives at Sandusky, Ohio.
- Raefelt Brinkerhoff, born 1828, lives at Mansfield, Ohio.
- Jacob Weyand, Beaver, Pa.
- William A. Cook, Washington, D. C.
- William S. Lane, Philadelphia.
- William H. Upson, Akron, Ohio.
- R. M. Stimson, Marietta, Ohio.

ENGLAND LEADS

With Germany Second in the Commerce of the World—United States Comes in a Close Third.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Of the \$18,000,000,000 worth of commerce done by all nations of the world, England's share is 18.3 per cent; Germany's 10.8 per cent, and 9.7 per cent falls to the lot of the United States. So the United States Consul Winter, at Annaberg, in a report to the state department, comparing the relative positions of the three leading countries in the trade markets of the globe.

"Germany," he says, "has built up her foreign commerce at England's expense; and the United States, just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both England and Germany. In Australia, in Africa, in South America and in China the commercial representatives of each nation are fencing for vantage ground upon which to build safe markets for home industries."

German Goods are Cheaper.

Germany's success in competing in the field of commerce with her mightier rival, England, Consul Winter attributes to several conditions. In the first place, he says, German manufactured goods are cheaper and in some cases better. Then, too, German merchants adapt themselves entirely to the wants of their customers and industrial commissions have been sent out to South America, South Africa, Mexico, Japan, China, etc., to study and report upon the conditions and needs of the people of those countries. Again, German traveling men are superior in the technical knowledge of their various branches and are familiar with more languages than the representatives of other nations. Their efficiency in these lines is due to their training in special institutions in Germany.

Mrs. Gladstone Near Death.

LONDON, June 3.—It is announced this evening that Mrs. Gladstone is in a semi-conscious condition and that her strength is declining steadily.

Neely Must Go to Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the Neely extradition papers and they were forwarded to Washington to-night.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Fair Monday and Tuesday, with rising temperature; fresh easterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	72.5	p. m.	86
9 a. m.	79.7	p. m.	85
12 m.	84	Weather Changeable.	

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 64.5 p. m. 85  
12 m. 65.7 p. m. 85  
12 m. 65.7 p. m. 85  
Weather Fair.

PRETORIA POPULACE DISMAYED.

Passengers Direct from the Capital Say the Boers Are Preparing to Surrender the City at Once.

STATE OF CONFUSION EXISTS.

Great Effort to Paralyze the Advance of Lord Roberts—Burghers Not Yet Completely Crushed

LONDON, June 4, 4 a. m.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of late date than Thursday evening. General French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts' messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday at 9:10 p. m. he was twenty-five miles from Pretoria.

The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the operations at Johannesburg. Official messages continue to come through, but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving even a hint as to what may be pending operations. From the other side there filters through Lorenzo Marques a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable, but purporting to be facts.

Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marques Saturday direct from Pretoria say that the capital was preparing to surrender when they left Thursday. The forts were dismantled. The Boer guard at Komati Poort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners who were striving to reach neutral soil.

Immense Boer convoys of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Machadodran with supplies for Lydenburg. Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion and chaos. The populace is dismayed and the British are expected to arrive hourly.

Organized Warfare at an End.

Some foreign attaches have arrived at Lorenzo Marques to communicate with their governments for orders to leave, as they consider that organized war on the Transvaal side is at an end. Flying among the Boers are reports that the British have been beaten back at Lindley, with heavy loss, that the main attack at Elandsfontein failed and that Lord Roberts was forced to retire to Kiliparverberg; that the railway has been cut behind him south of Vereeniging, and that a provision train has been captured.

Without crediting any of these Boer bulletins, everything from the field of war behind Lord Roberts points to a great effort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward at the railway north of Bloemfontein. Unless four Boer columns were in a movement seemingly with this objective there was a command in front of General Brabant, near Ficksburg, another faced General Rundle, near Senekal, a third occupied Lindley and pressed toward the railway, and a fourth seized Heilbron and pushed toward Kroonstad. These operations, assuming them to have been intended, all appear to have failed.

Boers Not Yet Crushed.

The revival of the Boer fighting power east of Lord Roberts' advance, although fruitless, is a symptom that the Boers are not yet crushed. In General Rundle's attack on the entrenched Boers seven miles east of Senekal, May 29, the British did not see a Boer all day, so completely were they screened. The British infantry did not get within 1,000 yards of their riflemen. The 133 losses wired by Lord Roberts were suffered by grenadiers and Scot guards, while advancing over a level from which the grass had been burned. The Britishers in khaki were a conspicuous target against the black background.

General Rundle withdrew his whole force at sundown to Senekal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, allowing the screened force to get away safely. The Boers sent a telegram for medical help, saying that Commandant Devilliers was seriously wounded. General Rundle sent a doctor with a bottle of champagne and his compliments, as well as a message that he would release all the Boer prisoners at Senekal.

Burghers Deserting for Home.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 1, says: "An Austrian who has seen seven months' active service in the Transvaal, declares that a large proportion of the Burghers are deserting to their homes. The arrangement whereby the British prisoners at Pretoria have been placed under an armed guard with British officers, pending the formal occupation of the town, is ascribed to the good sense and humane disposition of General Louis Botha and the Transvaal war secretary, both of whom have earned the profound respect of all classes.

"It is interesting to note that Lord Roberts' soldierly qualities are admired greatly by both Boers and foreigners. It seems that the Boer attack upon Irene was intended to cover the withdrawal from Pretoria of all the supplies procurable. The last consignment was six hundred wagon loads."

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Statendam, Rotterdam; Mesaba, London; La Bretagne, Havre.